

BISMARCK WROTE HIS LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT.

As Servant of the Emperor He Wanted No Funeral Pomp, but the Kaiser Wishes Him to Lie with William I. in Royal Ground.

This Is What the Dead Prince Wrote for His Tombstone

Fürst von Bismarck,

geboren den 1. April 1815,

gestorben den 30. Juli 1898.

Ein treuer deutscher Diener des Kaisers Wilhelm I.

Prince von Bismarck, born April 1, 1815; died July 30, 1898. A faithful German servant of the Kaiser, William I.

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BERLIN, Aug. 1.—The most notable feature in these days of mourning for the late Prince Bismarck is the pronounced anxiety of Emperor William to honor the memory of the great statesman. In spite, however, of the Emperor's request that the remains be interred near the members of the royal family, the relatives of Prince Bismarck will follow out the last instructions of the Chancellor that he shall have a modest burial.

Emperor Sends Sympathy.

Thus far Emperor William has telegraphed twice to Friedrichshagen from Kiel. The first dispatch, sent on Sunday morning, was addressed to Count Herbert Bismarck and set forth in the most cordial terms the merits of the late Prince, "never to be forgotten," and expressing His Majesty's undying gratitude to the deceased, "who has been a model of the most faithful performance of duty."

The Emperor also mentioned Prince Bismarck's domestic life, "which has been his greatest joy," and assures the family of his most sincere sympathy.

The second telegram begs for the family's consent to bury the Prince's remains in the Charlottenburg mausoleum, where the body of Emperor William I. reposes. This, however, is declined, because of Prince Bismarck's clearly expressed wish to be buried near the Schloss.

The official Reichsanzeiger, which appears to-day with black borders, publishes in full the telegram which Emperor William sent yesterday to Prince Herbert Bismarck. It was as follows:

"In deep sorrow and sympathizing with the grief which has struck you all for your beloved, great friend, I lament the loss of Germany's great son, whose faithful cooperation in the work of reuniting the Fatherland won for him the life-long friendship of my grandfather, resting in God, and the undying thanks of the whole German people for all time. I shall prepare a last salute for his remains in Berlin, in the Cathedral by the side of his ancestors."

Remains to be Modestly Buried.

Notwithstanding these desires of the Emperor, a dispatch from Friedrichshagen to the Hamburg Nachrichten says it has been definitely decided that the remains of Prince Bismarck are to be interred at the spot selected by himself, where a simple mausoleum will be built, and to which the body of his wife will be transferred from where they now lie. Until the mausoleum is completed the funeral rites will be confined to the simple ceremony of blessing the remains, which will be performed by the local pastor of the village of Brunsdorf.

The paramount reason for the family's determination to proceed with the plan of a quiet funeral lies in the fact that Bismarck's final written instructions, signed by himself, express his desire to be buried in a secluded spot in the Sachsenwald, and concludes:

"For an epitaph I wish this: 'Prince von Bismarck, born April 1, 1815, died July 30, 1898, with the addition of 'A faithful German servant of Emperor William I.'"

The ceremony of blessing Prince Bismarck's remains will take place to-morrow. The coffin will then be closed and will remain in the castle until the mausoleum is completed, which will be in October next.

Only Friends to be Present.

Only the family circle will be present at the funeral services. The local vicar, pastor, Westphal Brunstorf, who administered the Easter communion to the Chancellor, will conduct the services. The body will be taken from Tuesday until Thursday at the chateau, where there will be a display of roses. The mausoleum is now at the castle preparing for the observance of the funeral.

The Chancellor's only sister arrived to-day.

Prince Hohenzollern, the Imperial Chancellor, took a special train for Friedrichshagen this afternoon in order to convey to the family the condolences of the Prussian Ministry of State and to place a wreath upon the tomb.

In Hamburg the harbor, with mourning and the buildings are generally bedecked with flags at half mast. In the shop windows are numerous pictures of Bismarck adorned with black emblems.

The corpse was muffled with Wilhelmsburg gold tulle. Professor Begau, of Berlin, took a part of the face.

JUMPED THE CLAIM.

How the Old Man Took Chances and Married the Widow.

"While I was out West last winter," remarked the man who travels around a good deal and who manages to find the funny side of life, "I chanced to pass a party who was engaged in running a prospect hole in a hill near the road. Curious to know what his prospect was I rode over to where he was. He had taken out a considerable quantity of white quartz, but I could not discover any signs of color."

"The party was an old man who didn't seem to take kindly to my presence. He asked him what his prospect was, but he made no reply. So after looking around for a few minutes I rode on."

"I had not gone far when I was hailed by a party lying concealed in the grass."

"Say, stranger," he whispered, "how is the old man getting along?"

"I don't know," I answered. "I could get nothing out of him."

"The party in the grass chuckled. 'He thinks you're after the widow, too.'"

"What widow?" I asked.

"Why, the widow Sprague. You see that claim belongs to the widow. She lives down that 'an' everybody knows it belongs to her. I've been here for a long time and I've seen her."

"I had not gone far when I was hailed by a party lying concealed in the grass."

BATTLE THANKSGIVINGS: BY CAPTAIN "BOB" EVANS.

In reply to an article published by the Index at Williamsport, Pa., praising Captain Philip, of the Texas, for his "after action prayer," and contrasting Captain Philip's action with what is referred to by that paper as the "frequently published profanity" of Captain Evans and his alleged refusal to permit the chaplain of the Iowa to offer thanks to the Almighty, "Fighting Bob" has written the following letter:

U. S. S. Iowa, First Rate,
Guantanamo Bay, Cuba,
July 23, 1898.

The Editor of the Index, Williamsport, Pa.

Dear Sir: I beg to acknowledge the receipt to-day of a copy of your paper, which you have been good enough to send to me.

I am somewhat at a loss to know whether you sent it for the purpose of calling my attention to the euss words attributed to me in the newspapers or to Captain Philip's official show of Christian spirit in announcing to his men on the quarterdeck of the Texas, after the battle of Santiago, that he believed in Almighty God. As, however, you have seen fit to drag my name in your newspaper, I hope that you will publish this reply, that those who have read your issue of July 15 may also read what I have to say about it.

I have never considered it necessary, and I am sure that a great majority of officers in the navy do not consider it necessary, to announce to their crews that they "believe in Almighty God." I think that goes without saying. We, each of us, have the right to show by our acts how much we are imbued with this belief. Captain Philip had a perfect right to show this to his men as he did; it was simply a matter of taste.

Now for myself: Shortly after the Spanish cruiser Vizcaya had struck her colors and my crew had secured the guns, the chaplain of the ship—an excellent man—came to me and said: "Captain, shall I say a few words of thanks to Almighty God for our victory?" I said, "By all means do so; I will have the men sent aft for that purpose," and was on the point of doing so when it was reported to me that a Spanish battle ship was standing toward us from the eastward. My first duty to God and my country was to sink this Spanish battle ship, and I immediately made preparations to do so.

When it was discovered that this ship was an Austrian, I found my ship surrounded by boats carrying dying and wounded prisoners and others of the crew of the Vizcaya to the number of two hundred and fifty. To leave these men to suffer from want of food and clothing while I called my men aft to offer prayers was not my idea of either Christianity or religion. I preferred to clothe the naked, feed the hungry and succor the sick, and I am strongly of the opinion that Almighty God has not put a black mark against me on account of it.

I do not know whether I shall stand with Captain Philip among the first chosen in the hereafter, but I have this to say in conclusion: That every drop of blood in my body on the afternoon of the 3d of July was singing thanks and praise to Almighty God for the victory we had won!

Respectfully,
ROBERT D. EVANS,
Captain U. S. Navy, Commanding U. S. S. Iowa.

HIS TRIP UP THE RIVER CONGO.

The Wonderful Stream Described by an American Missionary.

STEAMERS GO 1,000 MILES.

Weird Customs of the Natives Along Its Banks.

Albert L. Bennett, M. D., formerly of Denver, is now a missionary doctor among the natives in West Africa, a work to which he has devoted his life.

The following is an account of his experiences on a trip up the river Congo:

On the night of January 27, the heat being intense, I stood on deck watching the dim outline of the coast of Lower Guinea, while the stanch little Niger ploughed her way through the phosphorescent sea, ever southward, and rapidly approached the equator. At two bells, or 9 p. m., the equatorial line was crossed, and we were in the South Atlantic. A short stop the next morning at Landano, Portuguese sphere of influence, enabled me to make a hasty sketch of the place and the Chiloango river, emptying into the sea from the interior. This river is reported as feeding from the Congo. A Congo at Wangwang, about 60 miles in width. At Manyanga French territory begins on the north bank, beyond Stanley Falls, the Mobutu River, called by the French the Mobutu River, empties into the Free State remembrance on the north bank. The south line commences on the Congo at Wangwang, about 60 miles in width. 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